

The Standard.

REGULATIONS

Of the Fifth N. C. State Fair, to be held in Raleigh, commencing on the 20th Oct., 1857.

1. All members of the N. C. State Agricultural Society will be furnished with a badge of membership, upon payment of the annual tax of \$3, and will be required to wear the same during the Fair. This badge will admit the ladies of his family and children under 18 years of age, during the Fair.
2. Members of the Society and families alone will be admitted on Tuesday, the day for examination and awards by the judges. All competitors are expected to be present. The public will be admitted on and after Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. Price of admission 25 cents. Children and servants 12 1/2 cents. Clergymen, Editors and pupils of charitable institutions admitted free.
3. Agricultural societies and institutions from other States are invited to send delegates. Such delegates will be presented with a complimentary card.
4. All exhibitors who intend to compete for the premiums of the Society, must become members of the same, and have their articles placed on the ground and entered at the Secretary's office in Reception Hall, at or before 5 o'clock on Monday evening, Oct. 19th, without fail, so that they may be arranged in their respective departments, and in readiness for examination by the Judges on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.
5. The regulations of the Society must be strictly observed by exhibitors, otherwise the Society will not be responsible for the omission of any article or animal not entered under its rules.
6. No article or animal entered for a premium can be removed or taken away before the close of the exhibition. No premium will be paid on articles or animals removed in violation of this rule.
7. All articles and animals entered for exhibition must have cards attached with the number and name of the exhibitor, and the name of the article, and all cases must obtain their cards previous to placing their articles or animals on the Fair grounds.
8. Those who wish to offer animals or articles for sale during the Fair must notify the Secretary of such intention at the time of entry.
9. The Executive Committee will employ a day and night guard, and will use all reasonable precaution in their power for the safe preservation of all articles and stock on exhibition, but will not be responsible for loss or damage that may occur. Exhibitors must give attention to their articles or animals during the Fair, and at the close of the exhibition attend to their removal.
10. The awarding committee or judges, selected for the next Fair, are earnestly requested to report themselves to the chairman of the Executive Committee at Reception Hall, upon the grounds of the Society, on Tuesday morning, the 20th day of October, 1857.
11. In no case can the judges award special or discretionary premiums; but will recommend to the Executive Committee any articles in their class which they may deem worthy of special notice and for which a premium has not been offered.
12. The judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturing, thorough breeding, and characteristics of the breeds which they judge. They will make proper allowances for the age, feeding and condition of the animals, especially in the breeding classes, and will not give encouragement to over fed animals.
13. No stock of inferior quality will be admitted within the grounds; a committee will be appointed to rule out all below a medium grade.
14. Animals to which premiums have been awarded must be paraded around the track, that visitors may see the prize animals.
15. No person will be allowed to interfere with the judges during their adjudications.
16. The superintending committees will give particular direction to all articles in their respective departments, and see that all are arranged in the best order possible to lessen and facilitate the labors of the judges in their examination.
17. The superintendents will attend each set of judges in their respective departments and point out the different articles or animals to be examined, will attach prize cards to the articles, or flags to the successful animals after the judges' reports have been made up and delivered to the chairman of the Executive Committee.
18. The judges will withhold premiums on animals or articles in their opinion not worthy; though there be no competition.
19. Premiums of \$25, and upwards will be awarded in *Plata*, unless the person to whom the award is made shall bring the payment in money.
20. Stock brought to the Fair for sale will have an enclosed list adjoining the Fair grounds assigned them, with water convenient, where they can be kept at the expense of the owner.
21. Articles manufactured in the State, when brought in competition with foreign articles will take precedence, other things being equal, and the foreign articles will be entitled to a second premium.
22. Articles not enumerated will be entitled to discretionary premiums at the option of the Executive Committee.
23. The Chief Marshal, with efficient aids, will be in attendance during the hours of exhibition to keep proper order.
24. No exhibitor will be permitted to enter more than one animal in each of the sub classes.
25. Animals, when duly entered, are well provided for by the Society, without charge to the owner, and cannot be removed from the ground, except by permission of the Executive Committee.
26. All machines, implements, or other products of mechanical art, must be exhibited by their respective makers, or inventors, or improvers, or their assignors, to or for whom only premiums for such articles will be awarded.
27. Every machine or implement offered for a premium, must be so designated or described as will serve to identify it to future purchasers, and also the selling price of the article must be stated and marked on the labels and in the public reports of premium articles.
28. Efficiency, cheapness and durability will be regarded as chief excellencies in every machine or implement.
29. The Chief Marshal will call the Judges at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning—assemble them at his tent on the grounds—furnish them with the printed list of premiums, also with blank books to register their awards, and have the Judges conducted by the assistant marshals to their respective departments of the exhibition.
30. The Marshal and his aids shall give particular attention to the proper arrangement of all articles exhibited in their respective departments, point out the articles or animals to the Judges, and otherwise facilitate the examination by the Judges.
31. The track will be open for the trial of harness and middle horses every day during the Fair.
32. A band of music will be in attendance each day during the hours of exhibition.
33. An efficient police will take charge of the grounds during the night.

THOMAS RUFFIN, Ch. Ex. Com.

Wm. D. Cooke, Sec.

JUDGES TO AWARD PREMIUMS,

At the next Annual Fair to be held at Raleigh, commencing on the 20th October.

Thoroughbred Horses.
Edmund Townes, Granville, Charles Manly, Wake, Thomas McGhee, Person.

Quick, Draught and Saddle Horses.
Peyton A. Dunn, Wake, John Lewis, Caswell, James Turner, Granville.

Heavy Draught Horses.
John B. Leathers, Orange, John I. Shaver, Rowan, James Twitty, Warren.

Jacks, Jennets and Mules.
William K. Lane, Wayne, John L. Bridgers, Edgecombe, J. W. B. Watson, Johnston.

Cattle—Drovers.
George W. Johnson, Caswell, Thomas D. Meares, New Hanover, John S. Dancy, Edgecombe.

Durham, Harford, Ayrshire, Holstein and Alderneys.
Henry K. Burgwyn, Halifax, Dr. E. A. Grudup, Franklin, Samuel Hargrave, Davidson.

Grades and Natives.
Wm. A. Eaton, Granville, Sylvester Smith, Wake, Dr. James E. Williamson, Caswell.

Imported Cattle.

Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Davidson, Henry T. Clark, Edgecombe, C. H. K. Taylor, Granville.

Milk Cows.

Wm. H. Strother, Franklin, Jas. Sloan, Guilford, Worthington.

Fat Cattle.

S. S. Royster, Granville, A. T. Mial, Wake, R. R. Bridgers, Edgecombe.

Sheep.

Edridge Smith, Wake, John Hutchins, Wake, Seth Jones, Wake.

Goats.

Dr. J. M. Davidson, Mecklenburg, Paul C. Cameron, Orange, John G. Yancey, Warren.

Poultry.

Maj. John Caldwell, Mecklenburg, Thomas J. Blacknall, Granville, David Hinton, Edgecombe.

Agricultural Productions.

A. W. Venable, Granville, John W. Norwood, Orange, Richard H. Smith, Halifax.

Tobacco.

Thomas Miller, Granville, W. D. Jones, Warren, Wm. Long, Caswell.

Salt Provisions.

Ex-Gov. C. Manly, Wake, S. D. Sessums, Warren, Owen Fennell, New Hanover.

Dairy.

James Smyth, Rowan, John A. Taylor, New Hanover, Dr. Charles Skinner, Warren.

Food, Condiments, &c.

Wm. Upchurch, Wake, J. U. Kirkland, Orange, John Winslow, Cumberland, Nicholas L. Williams, Surry.

Native Wine.

William S. Ashe, New Hanover, Chas. F. Fisher, Rowan, J. D. Whitford, Craven, Wm. J. Hawkins, Wake.

Fruit and Fruit Trees adapted to the South.

Dr. R. S. Mason, Wake, William J. Bingham, Orange, George W. Johnson, Caswell, Prof. E. Fetter, Orange, John Stafford, Alamance.

Vegetables.

Dr. R. C. Pritchard, Warren, T. H. Snow, Wake, W. W. Holden, Wake.

Plows and Harrows.

Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Davidson, Wilson W. Whitaker, Wake, Kenneth Rayner, Hertford.

Thrashing Machines, Hay, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers and Crushers.

Geo. W. Collier, Wayne, E. Belo, Stokes, Edwin M. Holt, sen., Alamance.

Reapers and Mowers.

Dr. G. Field, Warren, Solomon Dixon, Alamance, H. K. Burgwyn, Halifax, E. Mallette, Orange.

Hay, Cotton Press, &c.

J. M. Fleming, Wake, Dr. J. T. Leach, Johnston, Dr. M. McClanahan, Chatham.

Carriages, Wagons, Carts, &c.

P. A. Atkinson, Pitt, J. M. Morehead, Guilford, J. C. Washington, Craven, John Taylor, Beaufort.

Machinery.

Gen. Alex. McRae, New Hanover, Silas Burns, Wake, J. A. Boyden, Rowan, J. H. Thompson, Davidson.

Farm and Domestic Tools.

T. L. Williams, Granville, John A. McMannen, Orange, Needham Price, Wake.

Saddles and Harness.

Dr. Wilson, Warren, W. B. Foster, Franklin, Elijah Hilliard, Nash.

Cabinet Work.

Dr. T. D. Hogg, Wake, Thos. Hill, Orange, J. M. Fleming, Wake.

Shoes, Hats, &c.

Alfred Williams, Wake, T. H. Selby, Wake, N. N. Nixon, New Hanover.

Sundries.

James Sloan, Guilford, James McKimmon, Wake, John W. Cunningham, Person, Dr. T. B. Beckwith, Johnston.

Mill Fabric.

T. W. Dewey, Mecklenburg, C. B. Saunders, Johnston, Daniel A. Montgomery, Alamance, J. A. Bullock, Granville.

Household Fabrics.

Gov. Bragg, Wake, G. W. Mordecai, Wake, John B. Bryan, Wake, Mrs. M. L. Enry, Wake, Mrs. S. S. Royster, Granville, Mrs. G. W. Mordecai, Wake, Mrs. M. Somerville, Warren, Mrs. Archibald Davis, Franklin.

Crochet and Raised Worsted Work.

Mrs. J. Bobbitt, Wake, Miss Sophia Partridge, Wake, Mrs. Kemp P. Battle, Wake, Miss Fanny Hawkins, Franklin, Miss Julia A. Holt, Davidson, Miss Joana Nixon, New Hanover.

Embroidered Silk, Cotton and Worsted.

Mrs. L. O. Branch, Wake, Mrs. Alfred Williams, Wake, Mrs. John U. Kirkland, Orange, Miss Maria Cooke, Wake, Miss J. M. Ruffin, Alamance.

Knitting and Knelling.

Mrs. H. W. Husted, Wake, Mrs. Lynn Henderson, Warren, Mrs. Louisa Kirtrell, Granville, Miss Lucy Gregory, Granville, Miss Emma Morehead, Guilford.

Fancy Work and Needle Work.

Mrs. L. P. Cotton, Wake, Miss Venable, Granville, Mrs. J. F. Taylor, Wake, Mrs. J. McKimmon, Wake.

Fine Arts.

Dr. Aldert Smedes, Wake, Francis E. Shober, Rowan, Dr. Charles E. Johnson, Wake, Mrs. R. M. Saunders, Wake, Mrs. L. Walker, Guilford, Miss Susan Somerville, Warren, Miss Julia O. Saunders, New Hanover.

UNION COUNTY.—On Thursday last the people of Union voted on the proposition to subscribe \$50,000 to the Wil. Char. and Rutherford Railroad, and endorsed it by 424 majority. We received from a friend just as we were going to press the following statement of the vote:

Precincts. Yea. No.

Monroe, 202, 64

Ashecroft, 40, 15

Rogers, 29, 24

Starns, 25, 8

Wilson's (Waxhaws) 30, 38

Lawson's, 25, 12

Lewis Mine, 21, 8

Condon's, 24, 8

Simpson's, 24, 11

Grassy Creek, 57, 28

Gourd Vine, 50, 5

Thos. Griffin's, 61, 0

Bivins, 21, 4

Total, 689, 215

Maj. in favor of Subscription 424—Chas. Dem.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Conversing with a very intelligent teacher of our Common Schools, we learned from him that it was the desire of many of the teachers of the county to form an association for the benefit of those engaged in the instruction of the youth of our county.

We highly commend and appreciate such a movement, believing it beneficial not only to teachers themselves, but to parents and children. For by an exchange of experience greater perfection can be attained in the art of imparting instruction. And this is of more importance to a child than any other qualification of its preceptor. We hope that an association of the kind alluded to will be formed at an early day, and anything we can do for the advancement of the commendable objects it has in view shall be done most cheerfully; and we doubt not that the citizens of the county will do all they can to promote the immediate organization of the association.—*Newbern Express.*

THE BRIEF, BUT INGLORIOUS REIGN OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The Nashville Union vividly and powerfully portrays the results of Know-Nothingism during its brief and inglorious career.

In the elections of the free States in 1854, when the Know-Nothing and united organization first made its advent into the country, for the first time in many years there were found to be but two tickets in the field—Democrats and Know-Nothings. There had usually been three—Democrats, Whigs, and Abolitionists. The two last had disappeared from the stage of action, having no tickets in the field; and the inquiry was naturally made "What had become of them?" The election passed off, Know-Nothingism swept everything before it, and elected to the last Congress the following members:

Maine,	8
New Hampshire,	8
Vermont,	1
Massachusetts,	11
Rhode Island,	2
Connecticut,	4
New York,	17
New Jersey,	13
Pennsylvania,	15
Ohio,	6
Indiana,	2
Illinois,	3
Michigan,	1
Iowa,	1
Total,	90

When Congress assembled and the election of a Speaker took place, on eight-four of the ninety Know-Nothing members were elected, and voted for Banks, of Massachusetts, the recently nominated Know-Nothing black Republican candidate for Governor in that State. While Mr. Banks was admitted to be an abolitionist he also declared himself a sworn member of the order. In the course of the House proceedings we find that Mr. Letcher said: "No man in the gentleman from Massachusetts: does he belong to the organization called Know-Nothings?"

Mr. Banks, in reply, said: "I belong to an organization—not that I know it is called by the name of Know-Nothing, but that answers the description that is generally understood by the name in my own town. Nobody has asked me a question. I have ever declined to answer it, and nobody has screwed me up to it."

This is the same Banks who was willing "to let the Union slide," and who believes in an amalgamation of the black and white races.

During the same election of 1854, the Know-Nothings defeated the Democrats for Governor in the free States, viz: Morrill of Maine, over Parris, national Democrat; Metcalf, of New Hampshire, over Barker, national Democrat; Gardner, of Massachusetts; Hoppin, of Rhode Island; Knowlton, of Connecticut; Grimes, of Iowa; Chase, of Ohio, over Medill, national Democrat; Bingham, of Michigan, over Barry, national Democrat; and Pollock, of Pennsylvania, over Bigler, national Democrat.

The whole ten Governors thus elected voted for Fremont, are abolitionists, and hostile to the South. The same party, then in the free States, elected, and are in electing, eleven senators of the United States, viz:

Fessenden, Abolitionist and Know-Nothing, from Maine; John P. Hale and James Bell, Abolitionists and Know-Nothings from New Hampshire, over Wells and Williams, national Democrats; Henry Wilson, Abolitionist and Know-Nothing from Massachusetts, to succeed Everett, national Whig; Foster, the long term, and Gillet for the short term from Connecticut, the former to succeed the latter, both Abolitionists; Charles Durkee, Know-Nothing and Abolitionist, from Wisconsin. He also aided in electing Seward, from New York, Abolitionist; Harland, of Iowa, Abolitionist, over Dodge, national Democrat; Trumbull, from Illinois, over Shields, national Democrat.

Thus it was for the first time in the history of the State that the Know-Nothing members of Congress turned out for the Abolitionists of the deepest dye, and were elected as Know-Nothings. Some were of the fruits of the last year's work of the Know-Nothing order in the free States. We cannot take time to go into their local legislation; such as the appointment of their famous "Hiss smelling committee" gotten up by the legislature of Massachusetts to visit all the Catholic schools, and, under the pretence of hunting up evidence of the infidelity, insult the nuns in charge—such as their act of nullification, in refusing to the federal authorities the use of their jails for the safe-keeping of fugitive slaves—such as their act authorizing the admission of negro children into the public schools upon an equality with the whites—their act to permit all the white persons who could not read or write to expelling, and papers, all poor foreigners from their territory. But to continue.

During the last Presidential election, almost the entire party in the free States, that had a short time before belonged to the Know-Nothing order, the same party that elected the ninety members of Congress, the ten Governors and eleven Senators, threw off the mask, and voted for Fremont for President.

Mr. Fillmore received for the Presidency in no one of the free States even a respectable vote. He received in the whole United States the electoral vote of but one State. From the time the Know-Nothing party in the free States made its appearance up to this time, it has, upon every occasion when assembled in State convention, adopted resolutions of denunciation against the President, and against the introduction of any more slave States.

In addition to this, the Know-Nothing order at this time has no separate organization from that of the Republican party. Black Republicans and Know-Nothings are one and the same thing. From all the northern States, the Know-Nothing order has not elected a single member to the next Congress. It is now under the ban of the Republicanism. It is established abolitionism as a political element of power in the North, and then dissolved its organization, except in a few States. Wherever it yet has an existence, it is secondary to Republicanism and is allied with it. In Pennsylvania, at this time, the fugitive members of this disbanded party are supporting Wilmot, the notorious abolitionist, for Governor. The position that this powerless faction has put forth in his proclamation, calling all "true Americans" to vote for Wilmot. In Massachusetts they are together, a short time since, in State convention, and nominated for Governor of that State, N. P. Banks, the abolition ex-Speaker. In every public meeting they have held in the North, they have adopted strong anti-slavery resolutions, denouncing the Supreme Court for its decision in the Dred Scott case. Thus it will be seen that the Know-Nothing order, the Know-Nothing order has not thoroughly portrayed the enormities it has committed.

ROBBERY AND SUICIDE.—The St. Paul *Minneapolis* of the 12th inst. says the Quarter Master at Fort Snelling was robbed a few days previous, of about \$5000 in gold. Suspicion fell on two men who had deserted the Fort, the day after the robbery. It was ascertained that they had taken the stage to Henderson. A sheriff was notified to meet and arrest them there. When the coach drove up to the office, one of the robbers perceiving the crowd assembled, and divining its meaning, stepped from the coach with his carpet bag, and before the sheriff could execute his warrant, drew a knife and stabbed him to the heart. He had only time to utter, pointing to his carpet bag, "the money," and fell dead. The other gave himself up.

VOLUNTARY ENSLAVEMENT.—Elizabeth Bickley, a free girl of color, aged about 23 years, voluntarily went into slavery at the present term of the Abingdon Circuit Court. She was bought by Capt. Samuel Skinner, Sheriff of that county.

It was the first instance of the kind we have heard of since the Abingdon Democrat, in this end of the State. The woman is very intelligent, and was fully aware that a kind master was better able to provide and care for her than she was herself. This is a nut for Yankee philosophy to crack.

MILITARY.—The Wilmington Light Infantry and the Salisbury Volunteer Company have accepted an invitation from the Orange Guards to visit Hillsboro on Oct. 27th, the second anniversary of the Guards. The Independent Company of this town, we learn, regretted to decline a similar invitation.—*Fay, Obs.*

THE NEWLY-INTRODUCED SUGAR-CANE.

PARISH ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, (LA.)

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have thought that a few lines from this quarter may prove of interest to some of your readers, more particularly to those interested in the culture of the newly introduced varieties of cane known as Sorgho and Imphee. These having been lately experimented upon to ascertain their relative merits, particularly for those prominently set forth for this use, viz: for the quantity of sugar and molasses they would contain, I will give you the result of some of these experiments.

Last year several of our planters cultivated a small quantity of these varieties, but, not having a sufficiency of seed, could not arrive at a fair result.

I will give you first my own experience with the Sorgho, of which I planted last year a few seeds, the greater part of it in the field, in old land, and a portion in my garden, in very rich land. It attained a very large size, but I did not find it sufficiently sweet for the purpose intended, and supposed that I had been imposed upon in the seed. I had the seed gathered, but did not think it worth while to plant them this year, and still have them on hand. A few scattered seeds, however, came up in my garden, which, curiosity leading me to taste, I found to be quite sweet, and I am led to believe I had the genuine seed.

Several planters extensively engaged in the culture of the sugar cane have, within the past fortnight, given these new varieties of Sorgho and Imphee a practical test—among them, Mr. Soniat, of the Parish of Jefferson, a short distance above the city of New Orleans, and a successful planter. He has recently rolled one and three-quarters acres of Sorgho, and obtained four barrels or about one hundred and sixty gallons of syrup. He found that it would not granulate, and no sugar could be obtained from it. Mr. Soniat states that, allowing himself a fair price for the quantity of wood he consumed, and the labor of his hands in getting out the syrup, he would have lost some Sorgho syrup had been disposed of in New Orleans, viz: forty cents per gallon, that he has sunk the sum of about fifty dollars.

Another gentleman, a resident of the Parish of St. Charles, and very widely known for his intelligence and devotion to agriculture, as well as the law, Judge P. A. Rost, has given the variety known as Imphee a fair test. The Judge's sugar works were undergoing repairs, and the experiment was made at the adjoining plantation, viz: his neighbors, the Messrs. McCutcheon. These gentlemen have very extensive and valuable works, and the Judge being absent, they gave the matter their personal superintendence, with the experience of a life-time devoted to all the practical details of sugar-making. The result was, and I have it in person from those gentlemen, that from one-half acre of Imphee they obtained upwards of five hundred gallons of juice, which on being boiled gave thirty gallons of syrup, but that it would not granulate and they could obtain no sugar. I tasted the syrup two days after its manufacture, and found its flavor quite different from Louisiana syrup, nevertheless pleasant to the taste, and quite similar to damson plum preserves. It was slightly acid, and fermented a few days after the Messrs. McCutcheon informed me that there was much more labor in cutting and preparing it for the mill, as compared with the sugar-cane, it being very difficult to divest it of its leaves. From the small quantity of syrup it must necessarily consume a large increased quantity of wood. The Imphee was planted in rows three feet apart, drilled in the row. The Judge has frequently rolled cane planted in rows of six and seven feet apart that yielded three bushels of the best quality, and, in addition, the usual quantity of molasses, viz: six gallons per bushel of cane, that is to say, three thousand pounds of sugar and one hundred and eighty gallons of molasses per acre; while the Imphee gave at the rate of sixty gallons of syrup to the acre and no sugar.

In the New Orleans papers of about ten days ago a sale of five barrels Sorgho syrup was reported at forty-five cents per gallon, and on the same day a sale of sugar of about two hundred and fifty hogsheads of Cuba sugar (fermented) at sixty-two cents per gallon. I should say that the Louisiana syrup in full barrels, if in the market on the same day, would have brought seventy-five to eighty cents.

The prospect for the Louisiana cane crop is not good, the cane being fully a month backward. It was much injured by the frosts of April. In the month of June it was hoped and supposed that it would recover from the effects of these frosts, and the crop was estimated at as high as three hundred thousand hogsheads. But July and August passed without the improvement anticipated, and the crop is at present estimated at about two hundred and twenty-five thousand hogsheads. The season from this time forth must be very favorable for it to exceed two hundred and twenty thousand hogsheads. Of the sugar-cane imported by the Government for the planters I received a box of the Demarara variety, which promises to attain a large size. It is of the Otahite family, and will, I fear, prove very tender, as all of these varieties have proved to be. The canes were very small, being only two and three feet long, and will produce canes. I should think of nine to ten feet long. I will take every precaution with it to accustom it to our soil, and compensate, if possible, the Government for its endeavors. And, for me, I here tender my acknowledgments to those gentlemen through whose endeavors our interest was so much regarded. It appears to me that the industrial pursuits should be its first care. Of the Lagayra cane I can hear of but one solitary shoe grower; there are others, but it was nearly all lost to the frost.

It may not be generally known that the planters frequently import cane at their own expense, and not a year passes without some new varieties or fresh plants being received. The cane appears to be entirely free from disease this year. I do not think there was ever any deterioration, but there was destruction caused by too long a continuance of wet and cold weather.

Very respectfully, your obt. servt.,

WOODSTOCK.

U. S. GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.—This body, composed of delegates from the respective Grand Lodges and Encampments of the country, convened in regular annual session at Baltimore, on Monday last, and will not adjourn, probably before next week. From the Baltimore papers we gather the following items of the proceedings. The report of the Grand Sire states that the Order is in a flourishing condition throughout the United States, the Territories and in the Sandwich Islands, where the Order is under the jurisdiction of this grand body. On the following Grand Sire, at the last annual session, were installed: George W. Race, of Louisiana, Most Worthy Grand Sire; Timothy G. Senter, of New Hampshire, Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary; Joshua Vansant, of Maryland, Grand Treasurer; Rev. J. D. McOabe, of Tennessee, R. W. Grand Chaplain; A. M. South, of Tennessee, R. W. Grand Master; J. H. McOabe, of Maryland, R. W. Grand Guardian, and J. E. Chamberlain, of Maryland, Grand Messenger.

The report of the Grand Secretary for the past year shows a total receipt of \$11,995 18; of which amount there were received from grand encampments, \$299 40; from lodges, \$168 32; for representation tax \$800; for grand lodges, \$2000 50; for cards, \$3,940 80; for books, \$2,449 49; for diplomas, \$82 25; representation tax, \$2,100; miscellaneous, \$5 66.

The report of the secretary speaks of the prosperity of the Order, particularly in Kansas, Nebraska and Oregon, in the first named of which the Order is under the jurisdiction of this grand body. On the following Grand Sire, at the last annual session, were installed: George W. Race, of Louisiana, Most Worthy Grand Sire; Timothy G. Senter, of New Hampshire, Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary; Joshua Vansant, of Maryland, Grand Treasurer; Rev. J. D. McOabe, of Tennessee, R. W. Grand Chaplain; A. M. South, of Tennessee, R. W. Grand Master; J. H. McOabe, of Maryland, R. W. Grand Guardian, and J. E. Chamberlain, of Maryland, Grand Messenger.

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